NEW YORK BUILD, THESDAY, TANDARY OF THE THEFT STREET,

WASHINGTON.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE

for a representative, and the first instance in which there appears to have been a departure from the parinciple, was in 1845, in the case of Florida. Obviously and requit of sectional strife, we would do well to re-gard it as a warning of ovil rather than as an example for imitation; and I think candid men of all parties will gard it as a warming of evil rather than as at example for imitation; and it think candid men of all parties will surge that the inspiring cause of the wholesome principle of restraint is to be found in a vain attempt to ballance those antagonisms which refused to be reconciled, except through the bloody arbitrament of arms. The plain facts of our history will attest that the great and heading States admitted since 1845, viz: Iowa, Wisconsiu, California, Minnesota and Kansas, uncluding Fexas, which was admitted that year, have all come with an ample population for one representative, and some of them with nearly or quite enough for two.

To demonstrate the correctness of my views on this question, I subjoin a table, containing a list of the states admitted since the adoption of the Federal constitution, with the dates of admission, the ratio of representation, and the representative population when admitted, deduced from the United States census tables; the calculation being made for the period of the decade sorresponding with the date of admission. States.

Vermont. 1791 33,000 93,320

responding with the date of admission des.

Admitted. Ratio.** Population.** runont.** 1791 33,000 93,320 ntucky.** 1792 33,000 85,638 naessee.** 1796 33,000 85,638 naessee.** 1796 33,000 73,864 10.** 1802 35,000 85,443 10.** 1812 35,000 98,110 10.** 1818 35,000 98,110 10.** 1818 35,000 45,677 10.** 1818 35,000 46,274 10.** 1819 35,000 46,274 10.** 1819 35,000 46,274 10.** 1819 35,000 46,274 10.** 1819 35,000 46,274 10.** 1819 35,000 46,274 10.** 1819 35,000 296,335 10.** 1821 35,000 69,335 10.** 1821 35,000 69,335 10.** 1821 35,000 69,335 10.** 1821 35,000 65,375 10.** 1821 35,000 65,170 10.** 1821 35,000 65,170 10.** 1821 35,000 65,170 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 11,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821 35,000 111,150 10.** 1821

ation is 127,000. There can be no reason sthat I can perseive, for the admission of Colorade that would not apply with equal force to nearly every other Ferritory new organized; and I aubmit whether, if this bill besomes a law, it will be possible to resist the logical conclusion that such Territories as Dakota, Montana and Jakho must be received as States whenever they present takemselves, without regard to the number of inhabitants shey may respectively contain. Eight or ten new Secnators and four or five new members of the House of Representatives would thus be admitted to represent a gepulation scarcely exceeding that which, in any other portion of the nation, is entitled to but a single member of the House of Representatives, while the average for two Senators in the Union, as now constituted, is at least 1,000,600 of people. It would surely be unjust the other sections of the Union to enter upon a policy with regard to the admission of new States, which might result in conferring such a disproportionate share of influence in the national Legislature upon communities which, in pursuance of the wise policy of our fathers, should for some years to the antional government.

If it is deemed just and expedient new to depart from

isture upon communities which, in pursuance of the wise policy of our fathers, should for some years to take of the new or the control of the national government.

If it is deemed just and expedient now to depart from the settled policy of the nation during all its history, and to admit all the Torritories to the rights and privileges of States, irrespective of their population or fliness for each government, it is submitted whether it would not be well to devise such measures as will bring the whilest before the country for consideration and decision. This would seem to be evidently was, because, as has already been stated, if it is right to admit colorade, there is no reason for the exclusion of the other Terriberies. It is no answer to their suggestions that an ensaling act was passed authorizing the people of Colorado to take action on this subject. It is well known that that act was passed in consequence of representations that the population reached, according to some takement, as high as eighty thousand, and to none less than fifty thousand, and was growing with a rapidity that, by the time the admission should be consummated, would secure a population of ever a hundred thousand. These representations prove to have been wholly fallacious, and in addition the people of the Territory, by a deliberate vote, decided that they provid not assume the responsibility of a State government. By that decision they entirely exhausted all gower that was conferred by the Enabling act, and there has been os tep taken since in relation to the admission that has had the siightest anction of warrant of law. The proceedings upon which the present application is based were in the utter absence of all law in relation is

based were in the utter absence of all law in relation in the constitution of a State government bear any relation of the formation of a State government bear any relation relative to the sentiment of the Territory. The protest of the House of Representatives, previously quoted, a cenclusive evidence to the contrary. But it some of these reasons existed against this proposed enactment, the bill itself, besides being unconstitutional in its provinions, in conferring power upon a person unknown to the laws, and who may never have a legal existence, is so framed as to render its execution almost impossible. It is, indeed, a question whether it not in itself a nullity. To say the least it is of exceedingly doubtful propriety to confer the power proposed in the bill upon the Governor elect; for, as by its own the more authority than any other pryvate citizen. But even supposing him to be clothed with sufficient authority to con one the Legislature, what constitutes the State Legislature to which is to be referred the question of the conditions imposed by Congress? Is a new body to be elected and convened by proclamation of the Governor elect; or is it that body which met more than a year ago under the provisions of the State consilibition?

By referring to the second section of the schedule and By referring to the second section of the schedule and

By referring to the second section of the schedule and to the eighteenth section of the fourth article of the liste constitution it will be seen that the terms of the seembers of the House of Representatives and that of one half of the members of the Senate expire on the first Monday of the present month. It is selear that if there were no intrinsic objections to the bill itself, in relation to the purposes to be accomplished, this objection would be fatal, as it is apparent that the provisions of the third section of the bill to admit Colorado have reference to a period and a state of facts entirely different from the present, and affairs as they now exist, and if earlied into effect must necessarily lead to confusion. Even if it were settled that the old and not a new body were to act, it would be found impracticable to execute the law, because a considerable number of the members, as I am informed, have ceased to be residents of the Territory, and in the sixty days within which the Legislature is to be convened after the passage of the act there

es I am informed, have ceased to be residents of the Territory, and in the sixty days within which the Legislature is to be convened after the passage of the act there would not be sufficient time to fill the vacancies by new elections, were there any authority under which they could be held. It may not be improper to add that if the proceedings were all regular and the result to be obtained were desirable, simple just to to the people of the Perritory would require a longer period than sixty days within which to obtain action on the conditions proposed by the shird section of the bill.

There are, as is well known, large portions of the Territory with which there is and can be no general communication, there being several counties which, from Movember to May, can only be reached by persons travelling on foot, while with other regions of the Territory, eccupied by a large portion of the population, there is very little more freedom of access. Thus, if this bill should become a law it would be impracticable to obtain any expression of public sentiment in reference to its provisions, with a view to enlighten the Legislature if the old body were called together, and, of course, equally impracticable to procure the election of a new Sody. This defect might have been remedied by an extension of the time and a submission of the question to the people, with a full opportunity to enable them to express their sentiments.

The admission of a new State has generally been regarded as an epoch in our history, but, after the most exareful and anxious inquiry on the subject, I cannot perceive that the proposed proceeding is in conformity with the policy which, from the origin of the government, has uniformly prevailed in the admission of new disates. I therefore return the bill to the Senate without my signature.

Westerpore, Jan 28, 1867.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Large Flour Mill Destroyed by Fire—Leproy in the Sandwich Islands, &c.

Say Francisco, Jan. 28, 1867.

The Grante flour mills in the town of Folsom, in Sacramento county, one of the largest establishments of the kind is California, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

The ship Milton Badger, from the Sandwich Islands, Syrings Bonotum dates to the 12th of January. The Serio Walker, Allen & Co. had finited, and the event-such a gloom over the entire beatness community.

The leprosy prevailed to a fearful extent in the island of Waniankt. Thomas F. Wilson had taken charge of the consulate, as there was no consul in the place.

A telegram from Idaho says that General Crook had peturned to Fort Lyon with one hundred prisoners and shirty six herese that he had captured. A great many Suchana were killed, though the number is not stated.

Bigint is expected soon.

Chriman, Jan. 23, 1867.
The divorce case of John H. Spiliman vs. his wife, for shieged adultery with Dr. S. L. Tomlinson, was concluded so-day, she jury granting the aggrieved husband a divorce.

THE EMIGRARY SHIP LAURA IN DISTRESS.

Hatspax, N. S., Jan. 28, 1867.
The brigantine Samb has arrived here. In longitude 63 60, lettinde 60 46, December 22, spoke ship Laura from Havre to New York, with emigrants. She had lost her fore and main masts, howaprit and minzentepment. She was headed couth equilibrate, and tranted no mintenses.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIGHOR LAW.

The State constabulary presecuted 373 persons in this sity during the past week for selling liquor. The city poice made 356 argests during the same time for values offences.

MEXICO.

The American Consul at Mazatlan Executed by the Mexican Authorities.

Bombardment of the Town by a United States Gunboat.

Bazaine Concerting with Diaz for the Surrender of Mexico City.

Confirmation of the Capture of

Ortega. &c.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 28, 1867.

The steamer from Vera Cruz brings your Vera Cruz correspondence of the 24th and Pazo del Macho of the 20th.

bulletin appeared in the French newspaper offices in the city of Mexico a few days ago, stating that Mr. Carman, the American Vice Consul at Mazatian, became involved in a difficulty with a Mr. Broman, when the Mexican authorities interfered. Mr. Carman shut himself up in the Mexicans. He was then imprison ed and summarily exe-

the town, demanded the punishment of the Mexican offi-cers who had taken part in the execution of Carman, and on the refusal of the authorities he bombarded the own for eight hours.

Maximilian government are entertaining the idea of com-bining all available parties upon Ortega, in case it is im-

Ortega was captured by Anzea at Zacatecas and taken to Juarez at Durango by an escort under Varrios. Marshal Bazaine will give up the city of Mexico to Portirio Diaz upon leaving, which will be about the 5th of February. Diaz is now marching upon the capital with infantry, cavalry and artillery. The French evacu

ation continued, and the last of the army will leave the city of Mexico on the 5th of February. Five million of silver dollars have been sent to France

Maximilian's Generals Miramar, Marquez and others are casting about for a hiding place.

had been robbed and five hundred mules run off. Forced foans were being made by Maximilian in all the large cities, Mexico, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Orinaba and Cordova.

Bazaine voted against Maximilian remaining. The family of the Marshal intends to leave Vera Cruz for France on a French steamer about the 18th of February.

The Archbishop has finally declared for Juarez; so
says the latest despatch from Mexico.

Pazo del Macho correspondence says the rear guard will set out for Vera Cruz on the 25th. The railroad company agrees to carry ten thousand troops daily after February 15 to Vera Cruz.

Much specie (French plunder) is being sent to the sen-coard for shipment. Many French families are leaving

country round Pazo del Macho, stealing earrings from women's ears, and committing atrocities—surpassing Outside of Maximilian's body guard of two or three

undred [he has but seventeen raw recruits, and only one million dollars raised by forced loan.
On the 13th, 14th and 15th Max held a stormy conference with Bazaine and Castlenau. On the 16th Bazaine informed Portirio Diaz if he would come up with a re-spectable force he would surrender the capital.

Home—The Liberals Tearing Up the Mexi-can Rallway—Detection of General Carillo— He Denounces the Policy of the United States Towards Mexico, &c. New ORLEANS, Jan. 28, 1867.

The French Consul in Mexico has published a notice, advising all the residents in the country who desire to leave it with the expeditionary forces, that they can have a free passage home. A party of 800 accordingly

The liberals were tearing up the Imperial Mexican

one General Carillo, who commands at Saltillo, and who has issued the following to his soldiers:—
You have already seen the conduct of your so-called protector in Matamores. You already know that the flag of the stars has floated in that port, and that it was occupied by the United States forces after they had covered the ground with innumerable corpses of our countrymen. They wish the extinction of our race and hereafter to occupy our country. The North, our constant enemy, desires under a plausible pretext to penetrale into it, never to abandon it.

Departure of French Troops for Home. New Onleans, Jan. 28, 1867.

Vera Cruz advices to the 22d inst. have been received, and state that a French transport had left with a heavy detachment of infantry for France. Others would immediately follow. The whole French force in Mexico tional transports were daily expected.

Confirmation of the Capture of Ortega by Ju-

arez.

Washingren, Jan. 28, 1867.
The Mexican Minister received to-day from the Mexican Consult and dated yesterday:—
President Juarez informs me that Gonzales Ortega was arrested yesterday by Governor Anzea in Zacatecas.

JOSE A. GODOY.

Annexation.

San Francisco, Jan. 28, 1867.

The Guaymas (Mexico) correspondent of the Bulletin says intriguing is going on to prevent the location of the grant made by Juarez to an American company of the racant lands in Lower California, the Mexicans fearing

OUR CITY OF MEXICO CORRESPONDENCE.

Maximilian Still in Retirement—The French and the Vera Cruz Custom House—Maye-ments of the Liberals and Imperialists—The Papers on Mr. Campbell's Return, &c. Cirr or Maxico, Jan. 10, 1867.

political equation, which can be transposed from either mamber to the other without effecting the value of the unknown number to be sought. As we anticipated, the good Father Fischer has persuaded the Emperor of the nullity of his implied engagement with Castelnau and Mr. Dano to abdicate and retire with the rear guard of the French army. The appeal to be made to the will of the nation through their representatives in a general Congress is regarded as a more sacred obligation, than the word of an Austrian caught up by a French General and a French Minister Plenipotentiary. His Majesty varies his stolid obstincey by munching cheese and promenading on the roof of his residence, whence he only with enchantment of the view of his capital, with oujoys the enchantment of the view of his capital, with its tranquil linkes and agure robed mountains. Diogenes or Diocletius could wish no less, could ask no more.

or Diocletian could wish no less, could ask no more, with visa care coeron house. The Coston House question has become intensely interesting, and like most questions in this country has taken to paper. The Patric, is a vigorous editorial, declares the convention of July 36, 1868, by which Maximilian engaged to deliver the Custom House at Vera Croa to Napoleon's agents, null and void, as it had never been ratified according to international custom; but admitting the convention to have been ratified duly and to possess all the requisites of an international instrument, the French are by its clauses authorized only to direct the administration, not to administer directly the business of the Gustom House at Vera Cruz, and far less to interfere in the editaction of duties imposed upon

goods on their arrival at the capital. Merchants are warned, in the unofficial columns of the Diario del Imperio, that should their goods be taken from the Castom House by an armed force they wou doe subjected always to a demand for the duties accruing under the laws of the empire. Farful, therefore, lest they be left at the merry of the Mexican authorities upon the evacuation of the city by the French, the owners of goods dare not apply for an armed remedy, and hence a stoppage of all business, with the consequent mischnet. The high French functionaries assert the rights of France acquired by the Convention, and offer to protect the withdrawal of merchandises from the customs warehouses, if necessary, with soldiers. Yet, as nothing is said of the consequences or in what manner the demands of the Mexican authorities are to be resisted on the evacuation of the city, but few have accepted the invitation. The Convention was acceded to only to serve at the moment of its fabrication some needs of the government of Maximilian, which required the consent of Napoleon. The occasion is passed, nothing more is to be hoped for from the Tulierios, and obligations of last year lack the sanction of favors to be expected in the future which shall impart ment to their peformance.

With all their cleverness in money matters the French have opened a great advantage to the Mexicans and exposed the sovernment of France to reclamatices on the part of all foreign merchants, upon whose goods double duties are exacted, under the clauses of a convention not perfected and of limited stipulations as to the circle of its action. It will be seen hereafter why we attach so much interest to what at present is but a squable, the results of which will be of more importance than the Alabama claims against England or any against France originating with the progress of our great robellion.

RILITARY MATTERS

Tulancingo has been finally left in quiet possession of the liberal forces since the retreat of the Austro-Belgian troops in garrison the

to recruit troops and obtain resources without being subjected to the impertment observation of foreign representatives residing in the capital.

PROM TOLUCA

The capital can be kept in more easy communication with Miramon at Guadalajara, through the State of Michocan, than through the interior by way of Queretaro. The plan of imperial operations is thus reduced to keeping the Juarists on the outer circumsterence of a circle of the rechest country, until the traitors to their native land shall have harvested spoil sufficient to enable them to live abroad in all the blessings of comfort and an easy conscience.

CUERNAVACA,

to the south, has been besst by the liberals, who formally intreached themselves in front of it. Paulino Gomez is Madrid, the importalist, sailed out, expecting to drive the enemy from his entreachments, but was killed upon the first occasion of his having displayed any color of bravery, and as funatical as Marquez without his judgment or military experience, Le Madrid has gone to his long account, leaving but few to regrei his death and very many with the remembrance of the abuses and tyrannical conduct of which they have been the violims.

REMONS REGARDING THE FRENCH.

The French are daily entering the city and pushing forward to the coast. A riductious story was originated at the Palace to correct the moral effect of these movements. General Zerman, an ex-brigadier of United States Volunteers, well known in Mexico in connection with an expedition to Lower California in 1854, has been made the instrument to propagate the rumor of counter orders from the Emperor Aspeicon, arresting the evacuation of Mexico by the Franch. The latter—so ran the story—would awast the result of the March elections in the United States, upon which depended a rising in the Southern States and co-operation on the part of France. The rumor and its authors would in former times of the intervention have been severely punished, as reflecting too strongly the motives of the French retreat from Mexico; but also; the best

French Citizens and Ryacuation.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 24.]

The French execution of Mazatlan, Tepic, Gundalajara and other cities of the west dnd south was followed by a terribe flight of the French. A party of about two hundred French left Mazatlan on the day of the evacuation. The American Consul, Mr. Forrest, gave passage for the South American republics to about lifty. A benevolent fund was also raised by the people of Mazatlan, and some thirty French went to San Francisco. An English man-of-war also took off many families and landed them in safe localities on the coast. Some five hundred Maxican imperialists also took advantage of these opportunities to leave the city. When the French troops arrived at Tepic some sixty residents desired to flee with them, but half of them were without means to travel. A subscription was immediately opened at the request of General Castagny, and thus the fugitives were provided for, so far as the retiring column of French were unable to supply them with rations. In Guadalajara the number of French thus helped away amounted to eighty. And thus, ever increasing, the French were unable to supply them with rations. In Gaadalajara the number of French thus helped away amounted to eighty. And thus, ever increasing, the miserable caravan of fugitives moved on towards the capital. At Leon they were joined by a new caravan of fugitives from the north and east. It consisted of one hundred and fifty miserables, twenty of whom were unterly without means. General Jeannigros brought into the capital two hundred and sifty French fugitives, a hundred of whom were unterly destitute, and had to be provided for. Mexican imperialists had also taken retuge in the city of Mexico in great numbers. Meanwhile the French and American residents of the capital were fleeing in this direction to take passage for the United States and France.

Amid all this confusion the people of property had aprung another knotty question. When called upon to pay their a-seesments to the extraordinary military contribution, they handed in bills for the rent of dwellings and warehouses occupied by the French in payment. Stringent decrees forbidding it had been issued.

In this connection the rativa attempts to justify the government in its exactions by showing the necessity of maintaining itself, and reciting the various acts of vanidalism, even the plunder of private houses, during the reign of the revolutionists, who are now striving again to set control of the wealth of the country. It says the best way for the people is to come forward and contribute liberally, and thus save another revolution.

MERABIATION OF THE FIRNCH ARMY.

Meanwhile the French army of occupation was concentrating at every point on the railroad and preparing to embark at Vera Cruz. Some three thousand were aiready in that port awaiting transports, only two of which, sent out by Napoleon's recent order, had arrived, and the port was busy as it could be with such movements.

and the port was busy as it could be with such movements.

The most desperate efforts were being made by the
native imperialists to maintain Maximilian on the throne
after the French leave, especially since the fate meeting
of the Council, and Generals Miramon, Marquez and
Mejia had marched out from the city to meet the liberals,
but the future would depend upon the fortunes of a
general engagement.

ROYLEGENS OF THE RELIGERESTS.

The latest news from the city of Mexico gives encouraging accounts of the imperial armies. General
Mejia was, at last accounts, at Queretero, in consultation
with General Miramon, concerning the plan of operations. His army was then at San Miguel de Allende—
the numbers not given; but among them was the regiment called "La Emperatriz," under command of Colonel Lopez. It also included the cavairy regiment under
mountings.

The forces of General General General granous for its silver
mountings.

justo.

"General Miramon," says the Sociedad, "is able to bring together seven to eight thousand men."

Three stages have been robbed between Toluca and Morella, and the passengers maltreated.

A great battle was daily expected somewhere near Queresaro, or between that city and the capital—probably at Dolucos Hidaigo.

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Confederation Scheme Accepted by the English Government-Prince Aifred to be First Viceroy-The New York Bond Rob-bers, &c.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28, 1867.
Information has been received from the Colonial Secretary that the imperial government has been pleased to sanction the confederation of the British North American provinces under the Quebec conditions. The bill will be introduced as a government measure at the next sitting of the imperial government. Prince Alfred will be the first Governor and royal Vicercy on the adoption of the confederation by the people.

An effort is being made by the parties who hold the bonds abstracted from the office of the Royal Insurance Company in New York to settle with the company. The principal persons connected with the robbery are now in jail in Mentreal on a capina, and will be held for one year unless they seetle.

Sir John Michael arrived here to-day. A meeting of the Cabinet is called for to-morrow.

The Femian Trinis.

Tonowro, C. W., Jan. 28, 1867.

The court opened at noon, Judge Morrison presiding.

Thomas Chubb, from New Brunswick, was the first prisoner placed in the dock, and pleaded not guilty.

The Hon. H McKenzie Informed the Cupit that the witnesses for the defence had not arrived, and taked for a further delay. The Crown stated that they would allow the case to be postponed until to-morrow. The court then adjourned.

DEBATE AT THE NEW YORK LYCEUM.

Ought the President to be Impeached ?"-A

Lively Discussion.

A small audience of ladies and gentlen ast evening in the rooms of the American Geographical Society, at Cliaton Hall, to hear a further discussion of the question, "Ought the President to be Impeached?" by the members of the New York Lyceum. The meating was called to order at eight o'clock, Mr. D. B. Melish, in the absence of the President, acting as Chairman. After the transaction of some routine business, the sub-"OUGHT THE PRESIDENT TO BE IMPEACHED ?"

was discussed at considerable length, D. B. Dadley making the opening remarks. There were two classes he said, of those who negatively answer the question— one of which believed the impeachment to be justifiable. justifiable nor expedient. He believed it to be both expedient and justifiable. It was not a reproach to our titutions to impe ch the President, but on the contrary, a silence of Congress in the face of what the reproach. As regarded the removal of President John son, so far as it affected the fluances of the country, i government fell only one per cent when the subject was first brought by resolution to the notice of the house. It would not affect the finances more than the removal of some railroad presidents would. Some said there was not time to do it in and nited the case of Warren Hastings, which occupied eight years, but Lord Bacon had been tried and removed in less than that many weeks. Besides, business was done in a different style here and if the charges could be supported in a flew months, and if the President had a satisfactory defence to make, he could also make that in the same time. The element of time therefore did not enter into the case. The spirit and letter of the constitution must be carried out. Errors of judgment were impeachable, as in the case of the Earl of Bristol, who counseled against a war with Spain in violation of the wisnes of the people of England. But the President had committed overt acts, and it was just as constitutional to impeach him as it was to elect him. The second article, fourth section, gave definite and explicit authority for an impeachment. This was not a partisan movement. It stood on motives of high national justica. He would have congress rise to a consideration of national law and national security, both of which impeachment was not a present the New York Herald was called a radical paper; but the New York Herald was called a radical paper; but the New York Herald was called a radical paper; but the New York Herald was called a radical paper; but the New York Herald was called a radical paper; but the New York Herald was called a radical paper; but the New York Herald was called a radical paper; but the New York Herald was called a radical paper; but the New York Herald was called a radical paper; but the New York Herald was never a season, and the New York Herald was called a radical paper; but the New York Herald was that the President onght to be impeached; and it does not stop there. It gives good and substantial reasons for his impeachment. Now until any one can do away,

rested the power of defining the powers of State governments.

George W. Chaffar would urge the impeachment of President Johnson or any other President, on saturactory proof of guilt; but that had no reference to the power of impeachment. But there had no been any definite charges against the President. There had indeed been a degree of cloquence displayed in the statements of his opponent, but that did not imply that his smertions would be taken as arguments by the andience. Johnson had merely undertaken to execute the State governments which had already existed.

A Ministra—Does the same government exist now in Mississippi which existed before Andrew Johnson put forth his proclamation?

Mr. Chaffar—Tes; before Andrew Johnson attempted to do those things for which he is charged with crime. (Applause.)

A MEMIRR—Or was born. (Laughter.)

Another MEMBER—I ask as to the identity of the State government there. Did the one now in power exist before seccesion?

Mr. Chaffar—Yes; it is a government established by

republican party had run its race and had grown cor-cupted with power. Their former leaders had been laid uside. Greeley and Seward were instanced, and now the organization was headed by small men, who stand un at their desks in Congress and read off their little twaddling essays, recking with filthy expressions, as in the case of Scofield, and which nobody reads. (Applance.)

The debate waxed warmer and warmer until trolled eloquently up to a late hour, when the meeting dispersed without any decision.

THE GREAT PRESENTATION FESTIVAL.

Grand Drawing of Prizes Yesterday-No 369.792 the Winner of the \$10,000-No. 225,497 the Winner of the Country Residence-Scenes and Incidents of the Draw-

much publicity through the country, and for which so many thousands have been anxiously waiting, came off Started a few months ago, under the auspices of well known and distinguished names, and having for its object the erection of a Home and School for the orphan it commended itself at once to the attention of all. The plan, however, of insuring a present to every subscriber, to whom was also offered, for a dollar, a chance of winning some rare and costly prize, made the success of the scheme a certainty. At the outset of the undertaking the ambition of the managers was limited to the pros-pect of selling about 200,000 tickets; but as the object and extraordinary attractions of the design became more extensively known, their most sanguine expectations were so fully realized that they determined on printing double the number originally intended. The anxiety to secure chances in this tempting lettery became greater from day to day, as it was found the second series of tickets printed—which it was determined should be the last—were fast running out. Even when the sale of tickets entirely ceased hundreds were still eagerly in quiring for more. The first prizes on the presentation list formed a very enticing bait to any one desirous of trying his luck at the risk of a dollar or some larger sum if he chose. The roll of United States greenbacks, amounting to the handsome sum of \$10,000-a stupendous fortune to a poor manstood as an irresistible attraction at the head of the list. New York and the exorbitant rents paid for even misera ble accommodation, the chance of securing for the chester, or a house and lot in Brooklyn or Harlem, was

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock the hall of the Cooper Institute was thrown open to the public, and before scarcely an hour had elapsed all the available seats were occupied by an eager and expectant multitude From all parts of the city people hurried with anxious steps to be present at the first announce-ment of the lucky numbers that bore off the police deemed it advisable to close the iron lattice gate

All the passages in the hall and the standing room in the rear became, after a while, so densely crowded that the police deemed it advisable to close the iron lattice gates at the various entrances, and e en then several enterpraing spirits scaled the barriers in spite of every precaution. All those who were comfortably seated and many who were placed in positious anything but arrecable provided themselves with prize lists, and, pencils in hand, proceeded, like a host of reporters, to not down the magic numbers that issued in succession from the wheel. At a little before ten o'clock Generals Van Vilet, Wetmore and Barlow, with Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Mr. Hasbroke, Captain Caffrey, of the police, and Measrs. Thomas and Hitchcock, appeared on the platform, which was also occupied by a staff of writing clerks seated at several tables.

A huge cylindrical box, over seven feet in diameter, painted red and blue, and mounted on a frame, was placed in the centre of the platform, and on the right hand side a large black board for recording the winning numbers was put in a conspicuous position before the audience. At ten o'clock three gestlemen bearing a clothes trunk and a number of paper boxes made their entry amid much merriment and applaue. The process of putting the numbers into the wheel was immediately commenced and continued for several minutes, interrupted every moment by peals of laughter from the audience. The fun arcos from the burlesque gravity and minute scretiny with which Mr. Hasbroke inspected the interior of every box and box cover to see that no lurking and mayhap lucky number remained behind. When the wheel had received its entire freight Major General Van Viet came forward and and—"Ladles and gentlemen, everything is now arranged in order to commence the drawing for the Presentation Festival. I would merely wish to say that these tickets and the numbers corresponding with them have been arranged by me and the gentlemen connected with me on the committee. We have taken particular pains to see that

bind children we were expecting from the institute have not made their appearance. I would therefore request that some young ladies from among the audience night be induced to perform the drawing. The General paused for a response, while a general buzz prevailed among the audience, every young lady present being importuned from a dozen quarters to volunteer her graceful services. The ladies for the most part shrank from elevating themselves to the level of the platform and undertaking the tedious task of drawing. Fortunately, at this time, a gentleman of opaque vision appeared upon the scene and tendered his assistance in the dilemma. His presence was received with acciamation as furnishing the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and when the General put the question to the audience, "All those in favor of the bind man will please say aye?" a thundering endorsement was pronounced in favor of "going it bind." The General next inquired the standing of the ladies but received only a feetile response. The ponderous wheel was then set in motion by Sour or five of the committee, the blind man stripped to his work and inserted his arms after several revolutions had been performed, through an aperture in the cylinder. It was a moment of breathless suspense to the whole audience. Every eye and ear was strained to caich the forthcoming number, and as the General in deep and measured tone read out the lucky figures 360,702 that claimed the pile of greenbacks, every voice was hushed to hear tee full sound of the number. Again the wheel revolved, and busy poncia kept noting down units, tens and thousands and corner lots were knocked down in rapid succession by the capricous hammer of fortune. General Van Vilset at length got weary of reciting ine after line of figures, and a freshpair of lungs were brought into requisition by another member of the committee, but those spich of the service who had as yet wen nothing. The drawing went on with monotoneus regularity until hair past three o'clock, when 1,022 numbers ha

Hariem.
278,296, Sesigway piano.
263,627, portrait of General Grant.
75,411, \$1,000 in greenbacks.
59,670, one Steinway grand piano.
183,625, ene diamond set.
20,136, 38,972, 233,140, 199,971, bach \$500 in green-

185,621, 269,585, 72,635, 228,284, each \$250 in green backs. 405,874, 412,955, each a dinner service. 47,831, 142,705, 57,450, 106,773, 30,802, 66,882, 108,347, 100,244, 72,342, 99,679, 4,853, 250,334, 99,492, 225,569, 302,567, 99,985, 175,131, 218,372, 72,565, 89,607, 234,377, 77,453, 327,567, 304,290, 91,039, each a gold lever

watch.
56,982, diamer service.
343,273, Empire sewing machine.
377,698, 96,027, 145,419, 12,198, 197,524, 84,049,
225,009, 369,871, 81,620, 297,246, 348,925, 192,256,
181,021, 365,461, 290,920, 316,785, 307,882, 300,902,
268,870, 388,582, 41,167, 84,481, 394,557, 183,274, 837,731, 38,883, 74,143, 89,117, 282,678, 285,958 128,617, 363,502, 328,406, 109,336, each \$100 in United

370,548, 372,258, 185,785, 407,553, 357,382, each a sew 370,548, 372,228, 185,785, 407,553, 557,332, each a sewing machine.
139,165, 257,755, 20,778, 415,064, 260,952, 53,655, 94,200, 142,817, 253,215, 302,407, 329,752, 8,194, 40,591, 838,254, 351,575, 277,871, 175,335, 297,822, 397,428, 21,372, 408,900, 270,936,88,256, 270,658,295,318, 61,049, 199,338, 406,220, 193,009, 241,464, 384,999, 3,397, 237,127, 387,097, 55,865, each a silver plated toa set.
272,929, 46,756, 322,818, 285,562, 75,564, 18, 784, 13,420, 378,835, 55,752, 238,838, 144,104, 102,142, 56,584, 245,171, 49,868, 306,518, 191,377, 409,757, 181,566, 217,227, 444,159, 106,142, 25,538, 142,087, 139,131, 421,560, 276,472, 191,884, 377,662, 305,145,68,801, 32,940, 268,527, 238,071, 79,865,63,321, 174,791,67,665,370,441, 267,971, 266,994, each one copy of Lossing's Field Book.
344,349, one tea service.
172,506, one walnut deek.
223,044,158,093, 350,433, 3,419, each one set of Irving's works.

orks. 229,177, 362,789, 26,789, 49,951, each one lady's dress at. 1,385, 346,621, 379,739, each one a lady's gold chain. 314,671, 356,835, each one an opera glass. 272,617, 38,753, 333,286, 309,355, each one a library

able. 387,006, 414,594, 144,597, each one a hat stand. 192,068, a dining table. 237,739, 386,664, each one a workbox. 177,100, 164,982, each one a writing case. 61,703, 256,847, 105,157, 82,918, each one a set of

Cooper's works.

353,094, 405,923, eac to a set of dining chairs.

238,781, 328,811, 15,..., 350,159, each one an op glass. 397,169, 308,791, 344,662, 418,890, each one a set of Bancroft's works.

186,081, 47,579, each one a dressing case.
51,341, 260,351, 237,719, 67,053, 194,899, 229,220,
148,791, 254,107, 219,318, 79,812, 384,311, 10,016, 6,502,
383,329, 92,673, 388,618, 147,881, 87,782, 230,048, 237,273,
each one Greely's "conflict."
71,705, 226,635, 337,272, 318,250, each one set ladies' mink furs.

nink furs.

407,675, 330,315, 351,419, each one buffalo robe.

76,648, 219,809, 220,797, each one gold watch chain.

247,785, one white portelain tea service.

Localities where the winners of the first twenty-five realds. 6-Rivington street, city. 7-Sixth street, city. 8-Boiling Springs, N. J. 8— Bolling Springs, N. J.
9—Lexington avenue, city.
10—Paterson, N. J.
11—Avenue C., city,
12—Detroit, Mich.
13—West Houston street, city.
14—Phitadelphia, Pa.
15—West Nineteenth street, city.
16—Newark, N. J.
17—East Broadway, city.
18—Canal street, city.
19—Salem, N. J.
20—Pearl street, city.
21—Hudson City, N. J.
22—Fifth Avenue Hotel, city.
23—Greenwich street, city.
24—Williamsburg, N. Y.
25—Greenwich street, city.

LOTTERY AND LIQUOR LAWS.

Decisions of the United States Supresses
Court-The License Laws of Congress Do
Not Contravene State Prohibitory Laws.
Washington, Jan. 28, 1867

New York; the United States vs. Green, and four other cases from New Jersey; the United States vs. Swain from Massachusetts. These cases have been reported in the Herald, and the facts will be remembered. In one of the New York causes it was claimed that license from the federal government under the act of 1864 to engage in the selling of lottery tickets authorized 1864 to engage in the selling of lottery tickets authorized such traffic, notwithstanding the statute of the State rendered it unlawful. The New Jersey cases were similar. The above causes were argued at the last term of the court, but were not until now decided. In the second New York suit it was claimed that the special tax imposed by the set of 1866 on the business of lottery dealing could not be collected by the government because the law of the State had prohibited such traffic. The act was contended to be unconstitutional and against public policy. This was also the point presented by the present liquer cause from Manachuset is.

Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the epinion of the Court, holding in substance as follows:—

First—The license under the act of 1864, and the amendatory acts, confers upon the licensee no authority

amendatory acts, confers upon the licensee no authority to carry on the licensed business within the State.

Scond—The requirement of payment for license is simply a mode of imposing taxes on the business, and the prohibition, under penaltics, against carrying on the the business without a license, is only a means or mode

of enforcing the payment of such taxes.

Zhird—The provisions of the act of Congress requiring such license, and imposing penalties for not taking out and paying for them, are not contrary to the constitu-

Abundantian of special taxes in the act of 1866, for the imposing of special taxes in the unit of payment for licenses, removed whatever ambiguity existed in the previous laws, and are in harmony with the constitution and

public policy.

Afth.—The recognition by the acts of Congress of the power and right of the State to tax, control or regulate any business carried on within its limits is entirely in harmony and consistent with an intention on the part of Congress to tax such business for national purposes.

It follows from this decision that the prohibition of any business by the State does not conflict with the right of the government to tax such business wherever it is found to be in existence; nor does the license under the act of 1864 give the licensee authority to violate the laws of a State by engaging therein in a business rendered unlawful by statute. No dissenting opinion was rendered.

THE DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN MAINE.

LEWITON, Jan. 28, 1867.

Freitche, the straggling Frenchman arrested on Thursday on suspicion of being the murderer of the two old ladies at West Auburn, and sgainst whom there were suspicious circumstances of almost convincing character, has proved his whereabouts during the week of the murder so clearly as to establish his innocence. The mysters of the murder is now greater than ever.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS AT BALTIMORE. Baltimora, Jan. 28, 1867.

The steamship Liberty, from Havana January 22, arrived this evening, with a full cargo and about sixty passengers. She forced her way up the river through los from fifteen to eighteen inches in thickness. She spoke the steamship Teaser off Sombrero Key, and the steamship Santiago de Cube off Cace Florida.

The steamship Sea Gull, from Charleston, and North Point from Savannah, have also arrived at the wharves.

A -PERRYS PAMILY OINTMENT IS CURING HUN-dreds daily of Burns, Scalds, Gathered Bressis, Sore Rippies, Piles, Eheumatism, Sores, Chilbiains, Corns, Chapped Hands &c. Price Scotte, Sold by all druggests. Depot 157 Chatham street. Try this invaluable cure. A BEOLUTE DIVORCE OBTAINED IN ANY STATE A without publicity or exposure. Good everywhere, No fee charged until divorce is obtained. Consultations free. GEORGE LINCOLN, Lawyer, 50 Nassau street.

BABGAINS.—WATER PALLS, 23; SINGLE CURLS 21; three Fulls, 24; Grecian Curls, 24. Everything chemp at PRCKHAM'S Hair Bazars, 35 Grand street, each street, williamburg. Hair Dressing 50 cs. Out this outsireds, Williamburg. Hair Dressing 50 cs. Out this outsireds, Williamburg. COMPORT AND CURB POR THE RUPTURED.—SENT, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. B. B. FOOTE, 1,139 Broadway, New York.

Confidential information for the married. Sent., postage paid, in scaled envelopes, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. POOTE, 1.180 Broadway. New York. CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, &C., CURED WIFH-out pain, by DH. RIGE 58 Bowery, Rank Building, Rice's Annihilator corns Corns, Buuions, Nails, Chilbisins, Frosted Peet. By mail 50 cents.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, WILL, visit New York professionally every Toesday. His rooms are at 32 Bond street. Office hours from 9A M. to 3 P. M. His medicines may be obtained there at all time. Advise free; but for a thorough examination of lungs with his Scapirator, \$5.

DR. BONE, 114 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, DIS-cases of the Heart, Lungs, Throat, Liver, Kidneys, Scrotlis, Old Ulcers, Tumors, Eruptions, every form of skin disease curve.

DIVORCE.—HAVING MADE THIS A SPECIAL STUDY the undersigned holder private consultations on the subject as to time and other States.

F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 212 Broadway. CO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENWICH AND I Murray structs, where you will find teas, coffees, field, their gand everything close cheaper than any store in New Berk. One price house.

CHILBERG'S GERNAN O'INTMENT,—WARRANTED A Destrain ours, without the aligness danger, for piles, sid rounds, scrotuls, sait rhoum, all bone and skin diveases, ge. For sale at 95 Bowery, and by all principal droggists. WETERAN SCOTT LIFE GUARD.—A MEETING OF this corps will be beid this (Tuesday) evenings at 119 flowery, for the election of officers. By order, JAMES M. BAYLES, Secretary.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION. TOR SALE-BAR AND FIXTURES, BILLIARDS P. Restaurant, Lodging House and Furniture, on lease license paid; must be soid by Wednesday night sure. In quire at 681 West Forty-econd street.